

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX. No. 293

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Sam. Matinee at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 33 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Soprano singing, dancing, acrobatics, etc., at 7 o'clock.

TONT PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Broadway.—Soprano singing, dancing, acrobatics, etc., at 7 o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL, 208 Broadway.—Blind Tom's Piano Concerto. Matinee at 2 o'clock.

MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 57 and 59 Bowery.—Minstrelsy, singing, dancing, acrobatics, etc., at 7 o'clock.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Minstrelsy, singing, dancing, acrobatics, etc., at 7 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

New York, Saturday, October 21, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper. Year Ending May 1, 1865.

Herald. \$1,095,000

Times. 368,150

Tribune. 353,000

Evening Post. 169,427

World. 100,000

Sun. 151,078

Express. 90,548

New York Herald. \$1,095,000

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined. \$71,949

NOTICE.

New York Herald Building.

TO MESSRS. IRON, MARBLE AND DOORSTONE WORKERS.

Proposals will be received until October 25 for a Fire-Proof Building, to be erected for the New York Herald.

K. T. ALBANY, on Broadway, Park row and Ann street.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of JOHN KELLUM, Architect, No. 179 Broadway.

THE NEWS.

SEWARD'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received from Washington an interesting abstract of the fourth volume of diplomatic correspondence recently published, but which, owing to the advertising pressure on our columns this morning, we are unable to give at length.

The subject of the extent of Spain's jurisdiction over the waters around the island of Cuba had been revived in a correspondence opened with the Spanish government in October, 1863. The matter seems to have been settled in June, 1864, when Mr. Seward wrote that our government had no vital interest in determining the jurisdiction referred to.

Under date of November 23, 1863, Mr. Seward denies that the United States were concerned in originating or aiding the revolution in St. Domingo; but states, on the contrary, that they maintained the policy of non-interference in the wars of other countries.

The subject of preventing the slave trade in Cuba was also renewed in a correspondence through our Minister at Madrid. Mr. Seward again instances the policy of neutrality in the refusal of our government to receive even informally the agents of the revolutionary authorities of St. Domingo.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Koerner, our Minister at Madrid, as to how he should regulate his conduct towards Maximilian, who was expected to make an official visit, Mr. Seward wrote:—" * * * You will hold no official intercourse with any representation at Madrid of any revolutionary government that has been or shall be established against the authority of the government of the United States of Mexico, with which the United States are maintaining diplomatic relations."

The St. Domingo question recurring, he wrote his belief that "our government would be strengthened more by the establishment of republics on their continent than by any extension of our now very large domain." This was to dispel the fear which it was estimated Spain entertained regarding our aggressive policy.

On the 19th of May, 1864, Mr. Seward assured the Spanish government very emphatically that the United States could not regard with indifference the attempt to conquer and renege the territory of Peru.

Mr. Motley, our Minister to Austria, defines, as far as he could ascertain from the Count Rechberg, the position of that country as regards the Mexican question. Maximilian's project was a purely personal one; and that country, not being a maritime nation, was unprepared to support his undertaking by sending ships or armies to Mexico.

Under date of November 30, 1864, Mr. Seward conveyed a pointed but polite rebuke to our Minister in Denmark, Mr. B. R. Wood, for having exchanged visits with the "envoy of the so-called imperial government" of Mexico.

TRIAL OF WIRE.

The wire military commission met again yesterday, when the reading of the argument of Judge Advocate Chipman for the prosecution was commenced. Altogether it consisted of five hundred and fifteen manuscript pages, three hundred and fifteen of which were read during yesterday's session, leaving still two hundred pages to be gone through to-day. It ranges over an extensive field, replying to the objections which have been urged to the jurisdiction of the court and analyzing the immense mass of testimony adduced on the trial. In the Herald, Colonel Chipman divides his address into the four parts of a defence of military jurisdiction. In such cases as this, an examination of the evidence and a portrayal of the horrors of Andersonville, an elucidation of the matter of alleged conspiracy on the part of certain rebel officials to torture and starve national soldiers to death, and a presentation of the guilt of wire, on all of which he argued at considerable length. The responsibility of Jeff. Davis, as the head of the rebellion, for the sufferings endured by the captured defenders of the Union is insisted upon. On the conclusion to-day of the reading of the argument the case will be submitted to the members of the court, who, after deliberating on it in secret and arriving at a decision, will transmit the result of their labors to the Executive Department, and thence their connection with the matter. The court, which met for the trial of this case on the 26th of August last, has been in session thirty-eight days, and has accumulated a record covering over five thousand foolscap pages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The North Carolina Convention adjourned on Thursday of this week, to meet again in May next. Before adjourning the ordinance preventing the Legislature from assuming any portion of the State debt contracted to aid the rebellion was passed. The Raleigh papers have published a despatch to Governor Holden from President Johnson, in which the latter declares that every dollar of indebtedness incurred to assist the rebellion should be repudiated finally and forever, and hopes that North Carolina will wash her hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the attempt to sever her connection with the Union.

The Mississippi Legislature on Thursday of this week elected ex-Provost Marshal Sharkey to the position of one of the national Senators from that State by a vote of one hundred for him against twenty-six for his opponent, though many of those voting in his favor declared that they did not approve of his proclamation directing the reception of negro testimony in the courts, but acted in accordance with the instructions of their constituents. Yesterday Mr. J. L. Alcorn was elected as

the other Senator to which the State is entitled. There is a small majority in the Legislature in favor of the admission of the freedmen's testimony in the courts.

Alexander H. Stephens, rebel ex-Vice President, who was lately released from Fort Warren on parole, and who arrived in Washington on Thursday, yesterday had an interview of over an hour's duration with President Johnson. The conference was marked by courtesy on both sides, and it is understood that Mr. Stephens expressed his approval of the President's reconstruction policy.

A republican ratification meeting was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. The building was crowded, there being among the audience a large number of ladies, and great enthusiasm was manifested throughout. An excellent band discoursed music outside, while a glow of light inside, with the speeches of some of the prominent lights of the republican party, gave zest to the proceedings to the close. The President's policy with regard to reconstruction was fully endorsed. The speakers were General Kilpatrick, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, General Carey, Horace Greeley and others.

A large and enthusiastic republican mass meeting was also held last night in Washington Hall, Brooklyn, E. D., which was addressed by State Senator Andrews, of Otsego county, and other gentlemen.

The proceedings of the Fenian Congress at Philadelphia are still enveloped in comparative secrecy. The secretaries afford only a brief outline of the business transacted, and that of a character whose publication is not prejudicial to the objects of the fraternity. During yesterday, however, it was evident from the glad faces and honest hand-shaking of the delegates that the Congress had decided upon some important measures, the development of which is intimately connected with the success of their plans. Funds are promised the movement in great abundance. The members of the Congress are personally to subscribe half a million of dollars.

The steamer Atlanta, running between this city and New Orleans, was wrecked on Sunday last, while about two hundred and eighty miles south of Sandy Hook, caused by the springing of a leak in a gale. There were seventeen passengers, including three ladies and one child, and a crew of thirty-five, on board at the time of the disaster, of whom only one of the passengers and four of the crew are known to have escaped. The survivors managed to escape by clinging to a raft, upon which they were for two and a half days, when they were discovered by the bark Wm. A. Anderson, Captain Pierce, from Mobile for this city, and were by him rescued and brought to this port yesterday morning.

The steamer Circassian, from Bremen for this port, with six hundred and fifty passengers and valuable freight, having sprung a leak at sea, was run ashore on the coast of Cape Breton island yesterday on the day before, in order to save her. The passengers and cargo were all safely landed, and there are hopes of getting the vessel off with slight damage.

But little damage is reported as having been caused, either on shore or at sea, in this vicinity, from the severe gale which prevailed during Thursday, Thursday night and yesterday; but much damage to the shipping. We have already a list of between twelve and twenty vessels of different classes which suffered in some degree, one of them being sunk, some stranded, and others being injured to a less extent. Some lives were also lost, though how many has not yet been positively ascertained.

Piles of late West India papers furnish us additional details of the terrific hurricane, heretofore noticed in our columns, which swept over some of those islands on the 6th of last month. In Guadeloupe it was particularly severe. Houses were lifted from the ground, torn to pieces and blown in fragments to a considerable distance, and the air was filled with the flying debris. In one town a hospital was blown down, and all its inmates were either killed or wounded. Between two and three hundred persons altogether were killed, the crops of the island were destroyed, scarcely a tree was left standing, and it is believed that many vessels were stranded or sunk.

A melancholy affair occurred in British Guiana on the 12th of last month. A party of several gentlemen left Georgetown on the 18th of September to visit the penal settlement of the colony, and on their return two boats carrying a number of the ex-convicts undertook to go over the dangerous falls in the Massaruni river. One boat passed them in safety, but the other became unmanageable, and out of twenty-one persons on board, nine, including Captain Barendse, the Governor's son-in-law, were drowned.

Judgment was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court, by Judge Sutherland, in favor of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, in a suit brought to recover from it the amount of its insurance on about one hundred and forty-four tons of hay lost on the Mississippi river in the year 1863 by the barge containing it colliding with a steamer and sinking. A clause in the policy of insurance provided that the company would not be liable except for general average on losses not amounting to twenty per cent, and the loss in this case was only about nine per cent of the entire cargo.

The motion to reduce the amount of bail in the case of Thomas R. Cline, arrested on the application of Mr. Maguire, manager of a San Francisco theatre, for alleged breach of a fiduciary trust in the misappropriation of funds entrusted to him for the purpose of engaging artists in this city, has been denied by Judge Ingraham, with ten dollars costs.

In the gold brokers' case before Judge Barbour, of the Superior Court, where Mr. Kenworthy and others were sued for the recovery of a certain amount of money alleged to be due to the plaintiff, a verdict was rendered yesterday in favor of the defendants.

The trial of George Wagner for the killing of his wife was concluded yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and resulted in the prisoner's conviction of murder in the first degree. He will be sentenced on the last day of the term. The trial of Dr. Charles Cohl, indicted for the homicide of Emma Wolfer, by procuring an abortion upon her, was commenced. One witness was examined, after which the Court adjourned till Monday, when the case will be resumed.

Three drivers of cars on the Eighth Avenue Railroad, who were arrested by the police for being unprovided with city licenses, were yesterday arraigned before the Mayor, who, after hearing arguments on both sides, decided to sustain the action of the police in the matter, but requested them to make no more similar arrests until the question of their legality can be fully settled by a test case, which it has been arranged shall shortly be tried in the Supreme Court, in which the Eighth Avenue Company will be the defendants.

A. J. Dittenhofer has been appointed by Governor Fenton to fill the vacancy in the Marine Court in this city created by the death of Judge Feltus McCarthy. The surrogate has admitted to probate the wills of Philip Stoppenhoff, George E. Mendum and Caleb E. Cress. The first bequeaths all the property of the testator to found in this city a home for friendless and illegitimate German children, and the second makes a considerable bequest to Neptune Lodge of Masons.

The steamship City of Baltimore, of the Inman line, will sail at twelve M. to-day, from pier 44 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post Office at half past ten A. M.

The United States mail steamship George Cromwell, Captain Hall, of the Cromwell line, will sail for New Orleans direct to-day, at three P. M., from pier 9 North river. The mails will close at the Post Office at half past one P. M. The steamship North Star, Captain A. G. Jones, of the Star line, will also sail at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans, from pier No. 48 North river.

The steamship Quaker City, Captain Webb, of the Leary line, will sail to-day at half past four P. M. for Charleston, from pier 14 East river. The mails will close at the Post Office at three o'clock.

The Fifty-sixth regiment of New York Volunteers, which was organized in Newburg, in September, 1861, by Colonel C. H. Van Wyck, then member of Congress, arrived in this city yesterday from South Carolina. It originally contained five hundred men, of whom only about two hundred remain in its ranks, though, by having received a large number of recruits, it returns with about forty officers and six hundred and fifty privates.

The Seventh regiment of the National Guard, numbering about eight hundred and fifty musketeers, was yesterday formally inspected by State Inspector General Batchelder, and paraded through some of our principal streets. The members appeared in their new uniforms, and presented a fine appearance.

The right wing of the Fifth regiment of the National Guard was also inspected yesterday, and marched through Broadway, making a creditable display.

Frederic McCarthy, the man who, as alleged, was stabbed on last Saturday night, in the drinking place No. 9 James street, by Dennis Foley, died yesterday from the effects of the injuries then received, and a coroner's inquest was held in the case. The jurors, after hearing the testimony, gave it as their opinion that Foley was the man who inflicted the fatal wound, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner Collin yesterday took the ante-mortem state-

ment of Margaret Greenwood, living in the alleged disreputable house 45 East Houston street, who, as charged, received a fatal stab wound on last Saturday night from a knife in the hand of William Ryder, with whom for a considerable time she had been living on intimate terms. Margaret states that Ryder has stabbed her on several occasions, and this last wound it is believed will result in death. Ryder has been committed to the Tombs.

There was another sale by government yesterday, at 111 Broadway, of Mobile, New Orleans and North Carolina captured cotton. About fifteen hundred bales were sold.

There were two fires among cotton lying along the East river yesterday forenoon, the cause of neither of which was positively ascertained. The first broke out among a lot of the staple on the bulkhead between piers 36 and 37, where about five thousand dollars worth of cotton were stored. The other occurred among some bales lying on pier 45, and did about three thousand dollars worth of damage.

A meat packing establishment and a tannery in Chicago were destroyed by fire on Thursday night, entailing a loss of about one hundred thousand dollars, which is principally covered by insurance.

The Washington Foundry, in Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss, which is about twelve thousand dollars, is covered by insurance.

A fire yesterday in Charlestown, Massachusetts, destroyed several buildings and burned to death nine horses. The total loss is estimated at thirty-five thousand dollars. There were also destructive fires yesterday in Philadelphia and Detroit.

The only matter of general interest in the proceedings of the Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia yesterday was the reading of a committee's report on education, reviewing the various kinds of instruction in the Sunday school, the public school, the academy and the college, and urging the importance of a higher moral standard on the part of parents and teachers.

The late Edward Everett's residence, in Summer street, Boston, and the furniture it contained, were sold at auction on Wednesday last. The sale attracted a large number of persons; but the articles generally sold for much lower prices than might have been expected, owing to the interest attached to them from having belonged to the distinguished statesman and author. The house and adjoining grounds brought fifty-seven thousand dollars.

The notorious guerrilla Champ Ferguson was hanged at Nashville yesterday, in accordance with the sentence of the court martial by which he was tried. Another guerrilla, named Henry C. Magruder, was also executed by hanging at Louisville yesterday.

There is a rumor current in Washington and at Fort Monroe that John Mitchell will shortly be released from his casemate imprisonment at the latter place. The Republican Convention of Colorado has met and nominated William Gilpin for Governor and George McClintock for Representative in Congress.

The stock market was weak yesterday. Governments were depressed. Gold closed steady at 146 1/4.

The markets were generally quiet, not to say dull, yesterday. The demand for all kinds of merchandise being very moderate and checked by the tightness of the money market. Groceries were firm. Cotton was irregular and lower. Petroleum was firmer. On 'Change gold was dull and decidedly lower. Wheat was very dull and nominal, with a tendency to decline. Pork was unsettled, but closed higher. Beef was firmer. Lard was steady. Whiskey was firmer.

A Close Contest, But a Grand Administration Victory.

Our November State elections, from present appearances, will be a close contest between the republicans and the democrats, upon a popular vote heavily reduced from that of last year. Only the immense sweepstakes and important issues of a Presidential campaign can bring out the full strength of the people. For a year or two, and sometimes for three years, after the labors and excitements of a Presidential struggle our State elections have mostly gone by default, one way or the other. This rule has held good in all the State elections of the present year, from Maine to California. But, while they show, from Maine to California, a considerably diminished vote on both sides, they show that upon the aggregate vote cast there is not a State, so far, in which the republican majority of last year has been seriously disturbed, except in Connecticut, upon the radical issue of negro suffrage.

In Maine the democrats set up a comparatively liberal and progressive platform, but their endorsement of President Johnson was so intermixed with old party abstractions that it made no impression on the party lines of last year. So it was in Vermont. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, where the democrats were saddled with "Jerry Black Buchananism," they have lost ground; and where the republicans flatly rejected the abominations of Thaddeus Stevens, and the negro suffrage sine qua non of Greeley, they have improved upon Lincoln's majority. In Ohio General Cox, the republican candidate, from his unequivocal support of President Johnson's negro suffrage policy, comes in with a splendid majority, notwithstanding the disaffection of the radicals. In Iowa, where the republican candidate for Governor boldly took the ground for negro suffrage, he falls considerably behind his party vote on the rest of the ticket, although he is elected. He was saved by the red republican German element, which in Iowa is very strong. But in none of these elections, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, were the democratic party planted fairly and squarely upon the solid platform of President Johnson; while in all of them, more or less, their copperhead leaders and copperhead principles still stood in the way.

In New York, and only in New York, have the party fully recognized the mighty political revolution brought about from our four years of the most stupendous civil war since the fall of Lucifer. The engineers of the New York democracy, however, are practical business men, and do not care to fight under three times tried and thrice defeated leaders and defunct party abstractions. Hence we find that the New York democracy, leaving the dead to bury their dead, casting out the old of the Shant-per-shent Chicago Convention, and putting the copperheads into the back seats of the synagogues, have fairly and fully come up to the ratification of President Johnson's policy, Monroe Doctrine, financial system, Southern reconstruction, negro suffrage reservations, and all. The republicans likewise promise a large and liberal support to Mr. Johnson, and have quietly given Greeley and his negro suffrage ultimatum the cold shoulder. Thus, with two parties on the same platform, and with a margin of only a few thousand votes between them upon an aggregate poll last fall of seven hundred and thirty thousand, the issue in our approaching November election may well be considered doubtful.

It is possible, as there are only a few local offices and the spoils of the Legislature at stake, that the vote of the State this fall will not exceed five hundred thousand all told. The people, as it satisfied that the result, one way or the other, will be substantially the same, are indifferent concerning it. The stump orators on both sides have failed to raise a breeze of popular excitement. The disaffected copperheads on the democratic side, and the disgusted radicals on the republican side, are the most doubtful elements in the canvass. Whether the copperheads or the radicals will wield the balance of power in defeating their own party is the most important problem at issue between them. The republicans have the advantage

of the inside track; but still, in failing to meet John Van Buren's test of Andy Johnson for the succession, they may lose the race.

In any event, the vote of New York in November will be to Andrew Johnson the highest compliment which any President has received since the time of Washington—the solid vote of the State in the ratification of his foreign and domestic policy.

The Fenians in the United States and Neutrality.

It is reported by the late news from England that Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, had asked Mr. Seward for an explanation of the Fenian movement in this country. If this be true, Sir Frederick Bruce has undoubtedly received by this time such an answer as would properly rebuke that piece of international impudence. Citizens of the United States, whatever their nationality, whatever their faith, have the right to meet in larger or smaller bodies—to organize in societies—and to express their opinions fully and freely on any and every subject. That is exactly what the Fenians have done. So large a license is given to the expression of opinion here that the United States government did not interfere with it when the threats were against its own sovereignty; yet now it is asked to explain on this topic by the representative of a government that could not repress the hostile acts of its own citizens against us. England acknowledged that her laws were not sufficient to enforce a real neutrality. She would not make any new laws; and her citizens waged actual war against our government. Now she asks us to explain the very words of our citizens. Certainly there has not before been any piece of national impudence equal to this.

Sustaining the supposed course of the English government in asking this explanation, the London Times claims consideration "for the circumstances which made it impossible to check entirely the building of Confederate cruisers" in English ports. Very well. Will the Times also allow some consideration for the circumstances that render it impossible for our government to dictate what shall be the speeches of our people, or even to dictate in what ways or how often they shall assemble for the expression of their opinions? "It was not so much," says the Times, "the want of a more stringent foreign enlistment act that baffled our efforts as the extreme difficulty of applying any law that could be endured by a free and high spirited people to cases which so nearly resembled the legitimate transactions of commerce." It was not the defect of the law, but only that the English people were too free and high spirited to be made subject to the law. Well, then, suppose our people also should prove to be high spirited? Does England require us to do against our people for her benefit what she would not do against her people for her benefit? Is not this giving us credit for being better than England? Has the Times recently changed its opinion? Are we not benighted wretches and blackguard democrats?

The Times finds some comfort in the reflection that, easy as it is to descend on the ravages of the Shenandoah, "no one as yet pointed out what form of enactment would have enabled the Crown to ascertain her destination and lay an embargo on her in the dockyard." Let us apply this reasoning to the case toward which the Times directs it. What form of enactment will enable us to ascertain the destination of any given Irishman that announces himself to be a Fenian? Can Congress make a law that will define and declare exactly what extravagances his exuberant fancy may drive him to? Is not the case quite as difficult for us as it was for those very well meaning saints across the water? Who has told the Times that we can lay an embargo on any of our citizens? If you cannot govern your dockyards, can we govern the barroom? If you cannot prevent ships constructed for war ships, manned with English men-of-war's men and armed with English cannon, from finding their way out of your ports, how can we prevent florid or fiery sentences from finding their way out of the mouths of our Irish citizens, and expressing a hatred of England with which we fully sympathize?

The Times considers it an additional atrocity on the part of Fenianism that it "has not the advantage of any commercial disguise or pretext;" and the final wickedness—the fact that it damns Fenianism more than all other facts together—is, that it cannot possibly be successful; that "the English hold on Ireland is too firm to be shaken." The morality, then, of the Confederate loan and of all the British pirates—the latent virtue—was that the Southern States might win. Here is national morality. Did any man ever write more pure British than this? At the end of all this the Times puts a sentence that it intends shall be a clincher. It entreats the Americans "to ask themselves, in all honesty, what they would feel if they were to hear of volunteers mustering in myriads on the Canadian frontier, for instance, and before the eyes of the Canadian authorities, for the invasion of the United States?" We need not excite our imaginations to find out how we would feel in this case. We have had the experience. We have felt it. We have seen men gather on the Canadian frontier and make their preparations for months together, perfecting plans to fire our cities. And we knew it to be done "before the eyes of the Canadian authorities." We have seen the same men cross our borders, fire our cities, plunder our banks, murder our citizens—murder even the venerated first man in the nation—and when they crossed the border we have seen them screened, protected, helped away by those "Canadian authorities." And when here and there one was brought into a court of "justice," we have seen him discharged with his crimes proven against him; and we have been told by the "Canadian authorities" that he held the right to do what he did because he had some one's commission to do it. Does the Times want to know how we felt? We felt an intense hate of England and her institutions that enables our people to sympathize with all who strike at her, and that will never be satisfied till it has itself given back blow for blow.

WILL WEED REPLY TO GENERAL SLOCUM?

We have not yet seen a rejoinder from Thurlow Weed to General Slocum's philippic on the "King of the Lobby." Is he afraid to explain this matter to the public? The people are becoming interested, and are anxious to know all the facts. Does Weed intend to gratify the public curiosity aroused by the letter of General Slocum, or have Weed and his

republican associates ascertained that they cannot make anything by attacking Slocum? It is very evident that in stirring up the General they have obtained more than they bargained for, and have materially increased his vote. But what has T. W. to say about the swindling jobs of 1859? If he does not wish to write a letter on the subject, perhaps he can prevail upon his old colleagues in the Albany Evening Journal to ask General Slocum a few more questions. He is ready to answer them, and if they will give him an opportunity he will no doubt fully explain that little affair for Thurlow Weed.

Weekly Journalism.

There are a great many weekly journals published in this city—one to sustain every possible opinion and to reflect every peculiar shade of thought. Recently quite a crop of new ones have made their appearance. In this crop are the *Citizen*, the *Round Table*, the *Nation*, the *New Nation*, the *Weekly Review* and the *Saturday Press*. The *Weekly Review* is a literary paper that lives on the English periodicals and has a column or two of silly Bohemian twaddle. The *Saturday Press* is a collection of unmitigated trash—feebler and more insane even than *Mrs. Grundy*—filled with the same toothless gabble with which the old lady would have run on if her life had not been cut short. The *Round Table* gives some indication of healthy life. It has a touch of real vital fire in it. It is marred by the defect of a too pretentious style. It should relinquish that pompous error and talk the pure clear English that gives Addison and Goldsmith their greatest charm. No argument or topic is so high as to require any extension of the semi-Latin jargon originated by Johnson, and any view urged by a newspaper will gain a new force by being stated in the simple, Anglo-Saxon, honest English of the people. The *Round Table* has taken up Barnum in a sensible and trenchant way. Let it go on and discuss the theatres all through in the same vein. It has there a fruitful field before it.

The city weeklies that are really successful, and deserve to be, are Bonner's *Ledger*, the *Citizen* and the *Leader*. The *Ledger* is conducted by a good business man with tact and sagacity. It has the largest circulation of any of the weeklies. It amuses and instructs an immensely large class of readers of both sexes and all ages with its well written stories. The *Citizen* and the *Leader* have the double character of literary and political weeklies. The *Citizen* in its literary phase is an outgrowth of the war, and is impressed with the changes that the war has brought about in our literary tastes. It gives sketches of generals, accounts of marches and campaigns, soldiers' songs and stories full of spirit. In its political phase it reflects the vague notions of reform that originated with the old friends of the Citizens' Association and leans a little toward republicanism; but its politics are of no account, and are quite subordinate to the points of excellence in its other character. The *Leader* represents the better class of political weeklies as they flourished before the war. Its literary character is good, and its political character also, as it represents that part of the democracy that has kept up with the spirit of the age, and has understood the growth and the necessities of the country.

We have but one fault to find with these two latter papers, and it is one in relation to which we are disposed to give their respective editors some advice. Both journals are conducted by young editors, and we would advise those men never to let themselves be used by political cliques to assail the characters of one another. Let them not become the mere tools of political tricksters, who use newspapers, like so many stale quills of tobacco, to throw at each other. This advice comes from our own experience. We have had all sorts of relations with politicians for thirty years, and in that time every little clique has tried to use us against some other clique; but they never did it. We were never at their service. On the contrary, we have always made free use of these rogues for the benefit of the public; and we recommend that course. But the politicians are vile material. They are treacherous, unscrupulous rogues, through and through. They know just enough of the law to keep out of the State Prison, and they owe their liberty to that little knowledge and not to their honesty. Do not blacken good characters in the warfare of such fellows.

THE MUSEUM AT THE PARK.—A gentleman named Barnard has issued a circular in regard to the establishment of a respectable and well regulated museum, devoted to natural curiosities, mineralogy, chemistry, conchology, mechanics, the fine arts, and so forth, and he invites subscriptions to the stock and contributions to the museum. We should be happy to aid Mr. Barnard in his undertaking, as we have no respectable establishment of that kind in this city, were it not for the fact that in a metropolis like this the great museum ought to belong to the public, like the Zoological Gardens and British Museum of London and the Jardins des Plantes of Paris. We have, at the Park, the nucleus of a great public museum, which already attracts crowds of visitors, and only needs the attention and patronage of our citizens to develop into something worthy of the metropolis. The government has in its archives and at the Patent Office duplicates of historical and other curiosities which it can well spare for the Park museum. Our consuls and sea captains should be called upon to collect and contribute articles valuable for an institution of this kind. In the Knickerbocker kitchen of the Sanitary Fair there were many things that ought to be entrusted to the public for permanent preservation. If the Park Commissioners will take an interest in this matter, issue circulars and call for contributions, the Park museum will soon supersede the necessity of any private establishment of this sort.

A GENERAL OUTFLANKING THE POLITICIANS.—See General Slocum's reply to the charges of the partisan editors.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Those who have not been able to see Mr. Charles's admirable personation of the funny "Sam" during the week, in consequence of the immensely crowded state of the house every night, will be glad to learn that it will be given at a matinee to-day.

TONT PATON'S OPERA HOUSE.—A grand matinee will be given to-day at this highly entertaining house. The company is first class in its way, and the programme always teeming with fun and variety.

THE ALBANYANS, organized in 1840, so popular as vocalists and Swiss bell ringers, sail from this port in the steamship Catalonia to-day. The troupe will fulfil engagements in London, Liverpool and Paris, and then return to the United States.

THE LATE GALE.

Destruction of Shipping on the New England Coast.

Vessels Dismantled, Ashore and Sunk.

FOUR MEN LOST OFF NEWPORT, R. I.

The Gale in New York and Vicinity.

2c. 2c. 2c.

The Gale in this Vicinity.

A very sudden and marked change came over the state of the atmosphere on Thursday night; and it was still more changed during yesterday. The threatening clouds were rapidly dispersed, the streets dried, and dust again became a component part of the air to be breathed by human beings. All this was accomplished by the high wind which kept up blowing from the north throughout the hours of daylight. For a time it was feared that destruction might be wrought upon the shipping. Up to last night, however, the damage to water craft in this port had been slight; nor had any material harm been done to buildings on shore. A few sailings were wrenched from their fastenings and sent kiting, and one or two heavy sign boards were thrown down, to the imminent risk of the pedestrians, but no loss of life or extensive loss of property had been announced.

With the exception of the stranding of a lighter on Governor's Island, and the canal boat John J. Corliss, from Syracuse, loaded with oats and lumber, on the Battery anchorage (since towed off), we have not yet heard of any disasters among the vessels in our harbor or vicinity.

The Gale at the Eastward.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 20, 1865.

The effects of the gale last night were very severe on the coast.

The schooner Israel H. Day, of Providence, Captain Davis Chase, from Baltimore, sunk outside of Newport last night. The Captain and three men were lost. The Captain leaves a family in Somerset, Mass.

The schooner White Cloud, from Georgetown, and of Providence, is below, having lost masts, both anchors and chain during the gale in the bay last night.

Brenton's Reef Lightship went ashore on Prince's Neck about half past nine